WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-RICHARD HE Mr. Edwis Booth.

THIS EVENING-" OURS," Mr. Leuter Wallack. REGARDAY TERATER.
THIS APTERNOON-PAUL PRE. THIS EVENING-VICTIME-PROPERS LAWYER. Mr. John E. Oscas.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-CENDRILLON-GRAND PAIRY BALLET. Mat-

Doe at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS AFTERNOON—THE LONG STRIKE—IRISH LION. THIS BYENING—THE LONG STRIKE, Mr. Charles Vandenhoff. TRIS APTERNOON—GRAND DRAMATIC MATINES in all of the Massaie Hall and As lowe Pur. THIS EVENING—HELOISE PARAN-QUET-LIE SURPLICE DE TANTALE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATES.

THIS EVENING-ST. MARY'S EVE-THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mine Fenny Hering; Mr. G. L. Fox.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM.

DAY AND EVENING—UNCLE TOWNS CABIN, Mrs. G. C. Howard.

PWO HUNDRED TROUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMEUROR'S DOLLEGITON OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS RVENING—NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPS. Mile De Berg. Matude et 24 o'clock.

THIS EVENING THERE SYMPHONY SOIRER. Theo, Thomas's tribustra. TO MORROW EVENING TWENTY NINTH SUNDAY

THIS EVENING-NEW-YEAR CALLS. THIS EVENING—\$7,000, etc.

DODWORTH EALL.
THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

SKATING.

OATMAN'S HINK-Grand Carminal this after-noon.

SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN-Grand Promonale Concert this after-CAROLE VICENTIA TO THE SECOND COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY AND A TOTAL THE SECOND COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Business Molices.

AN AUTUMN-SUGGESTION.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and gearching winds commence to blow; now mer, begins to wilt and droop; now, era the inclement Winter makes its bying onast; Now is the time for a preparator; course of the best acclinating medicine in existence, HOSTETTEN'S STORACH BITTERS.

Perez and Agne is rampont in all parts of the country. Quintue the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the duease which at present pervales the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadler than the malady. But if quining is inefficient in in-MORTETTER'S DITTERS

is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penns lies, that any given "Fever and Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the streams according to directions, during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and this febrile medicine has falled to ward of the complaint, when taken dal) a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics and now prescribe this harmless vegetable ton ied nothing else, as a preventative and cure for all the forms of chills and beer. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases as well as in dys MOSTRATRIC'S DISTRICT

see the safest, surest, and most wholesome atrengthening preparation that

. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th attractions to Hours Malty Extract, E For the least of all sice and suffering we publish the above, adding for

but information the latest Prussian efficial report from the Garrison Hospital at Breslan, dated on the battle-field, July 29, 1986; "Hoff's Malt Extract, Beverage of Health, in highly valued as a refreshing and nourishing remedy, and is preferable to all other compounds in onsumptive cases especially, because it is so resulty taken by the sides,

by Br. Musscack, First Physician of the Sala."

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larative case, while they render articulation clear. For Throat Diseases

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, a, are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured, by AYNN'S EXPECTORANT. You will find it also a certain remedy for

To MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING hat of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves he child from palu, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind tolic and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the

jourgram, and shock the disease is its incipioner, by using JAYNE'S Ex-PROTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

Bass positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful society; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; steps its falling but at ours; keeps the head clean; is suparalleled as a hair-dressing Bold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. LU2 Broadway, N. Y.

Sanam A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE "FRANKLIN" BRICK MACHINE.

This celebrated machine is acknowledged by all brick-makers to be

This celebrated machine is acknowledged by all brick-makers to I have maker Black Machine Even Have. With eight men and two besset to makes

Poesse it makes

3,000 virst-class Bricks from Hour.

Its great sufficient of construction and inference compressing forms, with other rest facilities, conduct the manufacturer to make from noise Brick at one-stally vire restant our, renders it.

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It is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for circular poutsting full particulars to

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ROADWAY, COTTOT Princest. — A New STILE, for use by Hand or Foot,
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Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Old Eyes made new without spectacles, dec-CATARRE! Bronchitis! Scrofula! All Eruptee and Liver Diseases! Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants, are Positive Cares for these Diseases. Explanatory Circular, one stamp. Ad-leo gratis. No Agents. Address Wis. R. Paince. Fleshing, N. Y. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-HACHIGHES, No. 543 Brondway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, F. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1869.

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F. Y. S.-Try BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$3. Batchellor's Hair Dye—The best in the Prid; Hambes, Reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect dye—black or style. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine signed W. A. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BATDAGOS, SUPPORTANS, Ro.—Mansic & Co. \*\* Radical Cure Truss Dates only at No. 2 Vesqy-st. Lady attendant. At EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 802 Broad-

way. Webling Cards, Monograms, French note paper, all the new sty the elegant Obrystal Visiting Card. DE GERMAN MADES, N. 570 Broadway, New York.

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Positively curse the worlt cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of 44.

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Andrew J. Graham, No. 344 Broadway, N. 1.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC will be ready on the 15th inst. (The impossibility of procuring the official returns of the late elections in two or three States till near the 1st inst. has considerably delayed its issue.) It contains every State and Territory (these of New-York by Townships as well as Counties) with the personnel of the Legis-Congress, so far as yet chosen, Governors, Population, &c., of the States respectively; a synopsis of the acts, over the Veio; substance of the two Freedmen's Bureau Session, and vote thereon; synopsis of the Address of the National Union Committee; Popular Vote (by States) for foreign countries, &c., &c., beside Almanae matter, Anecdotes, &c., &c. We believe this the best issue of our little Annual. Price 20 cents, "First come, first

The Second Page to-day contains the Proceedings of the Courts, the Money Article the Markets. On the Sixth Page will be found No-tices of the Books of the Week, and Review of Mr. Charles Deane's Article asserting the fic-titious character of the Episode of Smith and Populanias

Yesterday we gave a cable dispatch announcing a rising of the Greek population in several Mediterranean islands. To-day our steamer news contains an account of a rising in Thessaly. The war cloud in Eastern Europe continues to assume more threatening dimensions from day to day.

Maximilian's grandiloquent announcement that he would fight to the last for his crown, will only serve to make his defeat more ignominious. Guadalajara and Potosi are in the hands of the Liberals; the Imperialists are demoralized and retreating in hot haste to the City of Mexico; Mejia is disheartened; and a few more weeks are likely to inform us of the real end of the Empire.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Those who over-tax the voice in singing or of this city and Brooklyn has been offered in poblic speaking will find Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES exceedingly | the Assembly. As affording a means by which hefal teabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with com- the State can be of real service to the city, and assist and stimulate public opinion in its present effort to take hold of and abate an immense system of evil, we look to see the resolution acted upon favorably. Several public and official bodies have, of late, very carnestly called the attention of the Legislature and the local authorities to this very subject. The Pobraup, for Children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the lice Commissioners have reported against the extreme perils of badly-constructed tenements in case of fire; and acting upon this hint, the Fire Commissioners have resolved upon a vigorous inquiry, in conjunction with a Committee from the Insurance Companies. The attention of a Grand Jury has also been called to the matter, and the Inspectors of Public Buildings ought by this time to know enough about it to furnish us statistics, at least. There is certainly influence enough of all kinds now interested in the reform of the tenement houses, and it is but reasonable to hope that some good step will be taken that shall relieve our city's crowded poor.

> We give this morning in full the stirring proclamation of Mazzini to Rome, in which he advises the Eternal City not to contaminate herself by annexation to a monarchy, but "to shine "for a while alone, a Beacon of Truth and Progress to the expectant and uncertain popula-"tions of Italy," until the time when a republican form of government shall complete the "moral "unity" of Italy. The friends of Mazzini in Rome are numerous-more numerous, probably, than in any other of the large cities of Italy. But it is not likely that in this question they will accept the advice of their revered leader. When the time for taking a plebiscite shall arrive, Rome will follow the example of Venetia, and by an almost unanimous vote demand to become part of unity must be completed before any further political progress can be permanently secured, is too strong in Italy to allow of any tendencies involving a continuance of political disunion. But notwithstanding this agreement, the Progressive party of Italy will never cease to esteem and love Mazzini as one of the greatest and noblest champions of republican ideas the Old World has ever produced; and when the external unity of the Kingdom shall have been completed, the ideas of Mazzini will find in Italy a fruitful soil.

OLIVER P. MORTON, who has been elected United States Senator in Indiana, has been the popular and able Governor of that State for two terms, comprising the most eventful period in the history of the State. In 1860, Mr. Morton, a representative man of Wayne County, Indiana, was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State, running on the ticket of Gov. Lane. On the election of the latter gentleman to the Senate, Mr. Morton succeeded to the office of Governor, and discharged its duties in a manner that is remem-bered with gratifude by loyal men everywhere. In the crisis of the National danger his hands were fettered by a Democratic Legislature: but this difficulty the Governor overcame with

taken by Gov. Morton to pay the State debt when, the Legislature had adjourned without making any provision to meet it, will be remembered to his credit among many other acts of note in his political career. The majority of the ticket on which Lieut, Gov. Morton went into office was but little over 9,000; but his majority in 1864 over McDonald was 20,983. His zeal as an executive contributed to make the war record of Indiana especially conspicuous, and it is as a "war Governor" that he has a National reputation. In making him Senator, the State has selected one of its most positive and representative men.

One of the most important contributions that have yet been made to the history of the late German-Italian War is the publication by the Italian Government of the diplomatic correspondence in the so-called "Green Book." We publish in another column the most interesting portion of the correspondence, embracing the negotiations with Prussia for the conclusion of an alliance and the intervention of Napoleon for bringing about peace. An interesting point in the negotiations for peace is the express demand made by Italy for the cession of the Italian Tyrol. This demand has not been granted, and, therefore, remains a constant incentive to the formation of new anti-Austrian alliances.

We have seen the end, for the present at least, of the Cardozo progeny of liquor cases. Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas, in accordance with the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals, reversed the order of its Special Term, and decided contrariwise some 500 cases in which injunctions had been granted on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Excise Law. This was too much for the counsel of the liquor-dealers, Mr. McKeon, and in great bitterness of spirit he denounced the opinion of the Court of Appeals as "bogus." It is needless to say that the deliberate judgment of our highest State Court, attested by the general common sense and good morals of the community, was not "bogus," in any sense of that bad word. But that a lawyer of any standing at the bar, after submitting his case to such a Court, should, in presence of an inferior tribunal which had also decided against him, describe the highest opinion of the law under which he practices as "bogus," is absurdly and flagrantly unprofessional. At a bar where etiquette is more rigid than here, the offender would be sent to Coventry by his professional brethren, even if he were not more severely find that Judge Daly, with an old-fashioned re- age, used in the construction of sailing vessels. spect for the law, did rebuke the lawyer who hought it a duty to his liquor-selling clients to

SELLING GOLD.

The Evening Post thoroughly understands that the only thing we would have the Government do with its Handred Millions of Gold is to pay its debts therewith. We find in our pocketbook a piece of paper which reads as follows:

"No. 55,169. THE UNITED STATES promise to pay to the bearer Five Dollars. Payable at the Treasury of the United States at New-York. F. E. Beinnun, Treasurer of the United States. L. E. Chittenben, Register of the Treasury. Washington, March 16th, 1862."

-This promise, it will be observed, was made nearly five years ago. The United States paid it out as money and received for it nearly or quite as much value as though it had been a half eagle. We came honestly by it, and we want it paid. Yet, if we were to call on Mr. Sub-Treasurer Van Dyke and ask him to fork over a half eagle and take up the rag, he would politely but firmly decline.

Is this right? The Government has nearly \$100,000,000 in gold. We haven't the smallest gold coin. The great monopolizer of gold redeeming his past-due obligations with it. Is this essentially right? Does our Uncle Samuel set a good example to his nephews, many of whom notoriously prefer to spend their money in having a good time rather than fool it away in paying debts with it?

Our Uncle is not even so plausible as the reddog banker in Indiana who had a few hundreds of his notes presented for redemption. "My good 'fellow," said he to the presentee, "I would like to hand over the mint drops-I have them very handy-but don't you see that I can't? The State of Indiana forbids me. Her General Banking Law expressly prescribes that every bank organized thereunder 'shall keep on hand at 'least fifteen per cent, of its issues in coin.' Now, I've got the requisite amount; but I must keep it, and if I pay you I shall be short. So the State forbids and prevents my doing what von require."

The Post says: THE TRIBUNE urges the Treasury to get back to speci edness, it does not follow the coin to see what will become of it after the Treasury shall have parted with it. It is plain that the gold, after being sold by the Treasury, will not go into the vanits of the banks to remain with them for any time; for the banks need no gold in their business, being permitted to pay all their debts in legal-tender notes, which are cheaper. Merchants and bankers alike find it unprofitable to keep gold for use in their daily business, so long as a cheaper money, legal-tenders, serves for all ordinary payments. Coin is not used among us in any transactions except in paying duties. So much coin, therefore, as is necessary to keep up the supply for this one purpose will remain here; the rest we can put to no use."

-If the Government will not pay its debta at par, we hold that it ought to sell its gold for the most it will bring. It has at least Sixty Millions to spare; use this in buying up such interest-bearing securities as soonest fall due, or as stand most in the way of Resumption, and we believe we should be thereby carried half way to Specie Payment. But the course we would greatly prefer is simple, instant Resumption. Just let Mr. Mc-Culloch give notice that, from and after date, every demand or past due obligation of the United States would be Italy. The conviction that the external national paid in coin at sight, and we ask nothing more. We urge no arbitrary contraction-no limitation of issues. We should be willing to remove all limitation on the volume of our National Bank circulation, provided it be abundantly secured and redeemed at some central point, so as to be constantly and truly at par. The Post knows that we are no fanatical bullionist, that we believe in Paper Money, that we like Greenbacks, and trust that their days may be long on the earth. All that we ask is that everything allowed to circulate as money shall be promptly convertible into the coin it personates, and we are con-

We cite The Post's paragraph above quoted as proof that the Treasury may resume at will -that the gold in its vaults would not half be drawn, if it were to resume to-morrow. For all agree that Resumption would produce Contraction, which implies stringency-and we know that stringency checks importation. With diminished importation, we should export coin but moderately if at all; while we are digging from the earth at least \$75,000,000 per annum. The banks would not want much gold, because Greenbacks answer their purposes and are more easily handled; and with \$50,000,000 drawn from the Treasury by the redemption of Greenbacks and \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per week pouring in signal energy. The prompt and bold measures from the Rocky Mountains and beyond, we

should soon be carrying coin to the Treasury and taking certificates therefor. There is nothing in the way of Resumption but the immediate interest of speculators in Inflation; and The Post has seen the day when it kept better company than theirs.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL. Of the Tariff bill reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee yesterday, we print an abstract, by which it will be seen that while the Committee accept Mr. Wells's bill as a basis, they make several important changes. The duties on Brandy and other Alchoholic Liquors are unaltered, but in Wools and Woolens the rates of the House bill, passed at the last session, are generally adopted. On Wools of the first class, imported unwashed, and valued at 24 cents or less per pound, for instance, the duty is now six cents, a rate Mr. Wells's bill would retain, while the Committee fix the duty at 10 cents, and 10 per cent ad valorem. So upon Sheepskins and Angora Goatskins, which in the present Tariff and the bill of Mr. Wells are taxed but 20 per cent, the new bill imposes 80 per cent. This difference rules in all the grades of Raw Wool. In Manufactured Woolen Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, etc., on which Mr. Wells proposes a duty of 25 per cent and 40 per cent ad valorem, the new bill imposes 45 per cent and 35 per cent ad valorem. A proportionate increase is made in Blankets and Yarns, for which Mr. Wells proposes a duty of 10 cents per pound, and the Committee 20, for qualities of less value than 40 cents per pound. In other qualities the same rates are fixed, goods valued above 80 cents paying a duty of 60 cents, with

we should be satisfied if the duties on all other articles were up to the standard in this respect. The classifications of the House bill upon iron are retained, with a slight increase of the rates. The Committee make no changes in the duties proposed by Commissioner Wells upon Coal, and leave the free list with very little change. An important addition to the Wells bill is the section of the House bill which allows a drawback on the imported materials used in the manufacture of farming machines and other tools, and a new section provides

30 per cent ad valorem. Woolen Hosiery is

taxed at 40 cents instead of 20, and Hats and

Caps at 50 instead of 25. In Webbings, Fringes,

etc., a proportionate increase is reported by the

Committee. They also increase the duty upon

Silk Goods generally. Our Cotton manufac-

turers are well protected by the new bill, and

The Senate, which at the last session threw the Tariff over, may redeem that mistake by reduce his language to the level which his acting promptly upon the present bill; of which clients' customers might understand and ap- the increased rates cannot fail to benefit Home Industry. We are glad that the Finance Committee have not accepted all the reductions of duties proposed by Commissioner Wells, and rates on cast and other steel; otherwise, as a whole, trust that the more stringent provisions of the new bill will not be frittered away in useless and unmeaning amendments. The country needs now, as never before, a Tariff which shall be indeed protection to American manufactures, and we refer to the statistics of revenue as proof that the present Tariff has worked well in every case where the duty on foreign goods is high, and that a further increase is justified by the results of the year.

We reprint this morning a portion of a masterly speech by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., on | plained of as insufficient to compensate the duties on the Jamaica massacre, recently delivered at a public meeting in Birmingham. Mr. Hughes, it will be seen, takes high ground, concluding that the only mode of trial known to the British Constitution is trial by jury; and in the course of his speech he quoted the greatest right. They went home happy. The changes in the legal authorities of England to prove that it is murder for a military man to try a subject those which Wella's proposed bill has undergone in the insists on keeping it all-at least, on not of the realm for his life, and to execute him Committee-room. It is now after midnight, and the Mr. Hughes on the treatment of subject races are also well worthy of consideration. They apply substantially to our own case in this country, as he observed; and it cannot but be encouraging to the advocates of equal rights in America to know that there is a large and influential party in England who take a lively and sympathetic interest in our struggles to obtain justice for the freedmen of the United States.

ILLINOIS.

THE STEWART DIVORCE CASE IN CHICAGO. BY THE CORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-The suit of Mrs. Hart L. Stewart for diverce from her husband, on the ground of alleged infidelity, since she drove him from her father's use, attracts extraordinacy attention, on account of house, attracts extraordinary attention, on account of the very high social position of the young lady, whose father is one of the leading business men of the city. The trial has been in progress for three days, under conduct of eniment atterneys. The testimony for the prosecution has been furnished chiefly by the most abandoned characters. It is of the most revolting character, and would be painfully interesting if one had any means of accrtaining its probable veracity.

INDIANA.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The State Board of Agriculture adjourned to-day, after a session of three days. The meeting was largely attended, and it is hoped the agricultural interests of the State will be favorably affected. The Board offer \$5,000 for general premiums, and \$1,000 for the best trotter, at the next State Fair. The Horticultural Society will have a full premium list. a full premium list.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SHIPWRECK NEAR CAPE PLATTERY, W. T .- THE SUR

VIVORS CAPTURED BY INDIANS. San Francisco, Jan. 11.—A telegram dated Victoria

o. 9, says the schooner Gazelle from the North-West coal lyed, there last night, having on board two Hawalia ore from the bark Manna Koa, which warm! here anilors from the bark Maana Kea, which vessel left Po Gamble, W. T., for the Sandwich Islands Nov. 2, and we wrecked on the 25th of the same month near Koskom Sound. The second mate was lost overboard, and a se-man who was in the cabin was drowned. The bark we thrown on her beam ends while off Cape Flattery, whe the main and mizzen masts were cut away and the vesses righted, but, being water-logged, she floated helpicsel for 15 days, the persons on beard suffering dradful nive. righted, but, being water-logged, she floated helplessly for 15 days, the persons on board suffering dreadful privations. The vessel went ashere on Keskomo Sound, and broke up immediately. All op board landed frem a raft, and were made prisoners by the Indians and reduced to a state of slavery. After 40 days' captivity, the two men succeeded in escaping to the Hudson's Bay Company's Station at Fort Rupert, where passage was furnished them to Victoria. Messengers have been dispatched to Koskomo demanding the release of the Captell, but no answer had been received up to the saling of the schooner. Application has been made to Government for a steamer to proceed to Koskomo to rescue the wrecked seamon from the Indians.

VERMONT. BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11.—The project for supplying the city with water from Lake Champlain has been lost by the veto of the Mayor, who deprecates so great an expenditure beyond the means at hand to meet the out-

THE EXCISE LAW.

ORDER BY SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

ORDER BY SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

The following order has been issued by Superintendent Kennedy to the Police of this city and Brooklyn:

No. 500 Milliagrayer, New York, Jan. 11, 1867.

Some and the Board of Ercise, by communication, inform me to-day, that all injunctions, heretofore gravited by any of the Judges in the City of New York, against the enforcement of the Ercise law, have been dissolved; and that the Court of Common Pleas required the stipulation from Course, that the law should not be fully enforced until Yriday next, Jannary 18, except upon Sunday, the 15th of January, to afford opportunity for the Courts to settle the incidental questions connected therewith.

The time fixed by General Order No. 423 for General Order No. 424 to go into full force, is, therefore, changed from the 12th day of January is the light day of January, instant, all persons to whom you have given notice to remove any "sigh, notice or token" they may have shout their premises that any "strong or spirituous liquors, where, ale or been" are kept for sale, are allowed until Tuesday, the 22d Inst., to remove the tame; and any other uniforms passible, and allow them until the same time to comply with Section 13 appossible, and allow them until the same time to comply with Section 13 apposible, and allow them until the same time to comply with Section 13 of the Ercise law.

John A. Kannedox, Superintendent the Excise law.

GLO. W. Watting, Invector,

WASHINGTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS-THE MARYLAND SLAVE CASE-CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS-CURCULAR FROM THE CONTROLLER OF THE CUR-RENCY-BOUNTY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1806. The Senate was dull to-day and thinly attended carcely a quorum being present for any vote, and that only after a good deal of searching in the Committee rooms. The bill in regard to the appointment of Pension Agents was up, and was discussed, but was again laid over on the suggestion that Mr. Fessenden wished to modify or amend it. Mr. Sumner offered an amendment which was pending when the postponement was agreed to, requiring all officers with salaries of \$1,600 and upwards, excepting Department clerks, to be confirmed by the Senate. This will include, if adopted, an immense number of appointments now in the hands of the Heads of Departments, especially the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General. The bill to regulate the tenure of office came up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Edmunds offered as an amendment three new sections, punishing by fine of \$10,000, or prisonment of five years, or both, any person who, after his rejection by the Senate, shall exercise the office for which he was rejected; also, punishing any person who shall make out a commission for a person so rejected, or who shall pay him for services rendered after his rejection. There was a lengthy but uninteresting debate on this and other points of the bill, and without taking any action the Senate held an Executive session and adjourned at 4 o'clock. The Tariff bill was reported and ordered to be printed, with 1,000 extra copies. It will come up for onsideration about Wednesday next, and be kept before the Senate until passed. The Finance Committee think they can dispose of the bill in a few The House devoted most of to-day to the considera-

tion of the private calendar, and afterward took up the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. A spirited debate sprung up on the appropriation of \$35,000 for the Agricultural Bureau, and a motion was ade to reduce it one-half, to which an amendment was proposed to strike out all of the appropriation. Mesers. Schenck, Morrill and Bromwell made severe attacks on the present management of the Agricultural Bureau, denouncing its head for nepotism, extravagance and inefficiency. Gen. Schenck said that all of the Agricultural Societies in the country had petitioned for Commissioner Newton's removal. Messrs. Trowbridge and Lawrence of Pennsylvania, of the Agricultural Committee, defended the Commissioner from the charges of corruption. Pending a vote on the sendment, the House adjourned until to-morrow. To-morrow and all Saturdays hereafter will be devoted to business instead of buncombe speeches, as has heretofore been the case. Mr. Kasson remarked that dealt with by the Court. It is a satisfaction to for a drawback upon Iron, Copper, and Cord- the session was fast approaching to an end, and so far comparatively nothing in the way of business had been done, so benceforth work may be expected. Mr. Wells's Tariff bill went from the Finance

committee to the printers this afternoon, The just demands of the wool growers have in part been accoded to. The necessity of saving the steel interest from absolute destruction has compelled the adoption of the House the bill continues the existing tariff. Its first noticeable feature is the ample protection given to the cotton manufacturing of New-England. The high rates in the House bill on imported cotton goods are mostly adopted. Some of those rates, full as they were, have been increased by Wells. Wool importers have not secured in the Committee all that Wells gave in his proposed bill. The Committee has given the wool-growers what the Honse bill gave them-10 cents and 10 per cent ad valorem. The duties on cloths and shawls are reduced from the House rates of 50c, specific to 45c. This will be loudly comwool. The rates of the House bill on dress goods, Italian cloths, braids, bindings and worsteds, are preserved. The House rates on carpets are cut down, and the duties in the existing existing tariff are substituted for them. The carpet men were got rid of to-day, with assurances that they were all others cannot be got off in time for you. There will be an immonse pressure on the Senate when the bill comes up for consideration to correct it nearly

The House Judiciary Committees were engaged on the Maryland Slave Case yesterday and again to-day, and examined the Sheriff and Clerk of the County Court in regard to sale of negroes which recently occurred in Maryland. They substantiated the facts and gave a history of the affair. It appears that it was done by order of the Judge of the Court, and that the Sheriff acted in the matter under the instructions of the said Judge. The Committee, in accordance with the resolution, will report the facts to the House. No definite action has yet been had in regard to the impeachment matter. The Committee intend to pursue it with all the decorum and circumspection which the gravity of the case re-There is a vast deal of evidence which will be laid before the Committee, some of which is specific in its character.

The evidence before the House Indian Committee in the case of Commissioner Bogy, closed to-day. To-morrow the arguments of Mr. Bogy and Mr. Davis will commence. The evidence is very voluminous and the report of the Committee is looked for with much interest.

The House Post-Office Committee had a special meeting to-day to hear arguments relative to the expediency of the Government constructing telegraph lines along the post routes in the several States. The Committee not being ready to receive testimony the matter was postponed.

The Senate Naval Committee intend to institute an inquiry into the propriety of abolishing or suspending for the present the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is contended that to keep it up will be a uscless expenditure of money.

The Senate Finance Committee having disposed of the Tariff bill, will now devote their time to a financial scheme which has been in preparation for some time by a leading member of the Committee.

The House Military Committee has under consideration the project of purchasing David's Island, New-York, at the mouth of the East River, opposite New-Rochelle, for the purpose of erecting thereon Government barracks and a hospital for soldiers. The island contains 50 acres of land, and has been in use by the Government since 1861, as the site of a Government hospital. The lease is about to expire, and the Government has the privilege of purchasing. the price asked being \$30,000.

The Controller of the Currency has received about one thousand quarterly reports showing the condition of National Banks up to the 7th inst. As far as the same have been examined they are found to show the condition of the banks generally as good. They appear to have demands for all their available funds, and the loans and discounts are unusually large in the aggregate, yet the lawful money reserve required by the National Currency Act is well maintained. In regard to the reserve of lawful money required by the banks, the Controller requires that the banks shall keep the two-fifths of 15, or one-half of 25 per centum of circulation in legal tender notes and specie entirely. The banks have heretofore been allowed to keep compound interest notes to a certain extent for all purposes.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the proper officers of the Department are gradually withdrawing from circulation, with a view of cancelation, all outstanding gold-bearing demand notes. It appears that the total amount authorized to be issued was \$60,030,000, of which sum \$221,682 75 have already been redeemed.

The total number of National depositaries authorized by the U.S. Treasurer since the inauguration of the system of depositing Government funds in the hands of disbursing officers with National Banks, is 599. In order to protect the United States from fraud, these corporations have been required to de-

posit at the Treasury securities in bonds valued \$38,903,950,

The Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution of the House, incloses a report from the Postmaster at New-York respecting mail service performed by the ocean Brazilian steamers, by which it appears that of the twelve round trips performed up to November 30 last, six failures occurred to arrive at New-York in time to make connection with the out ward bound steamers from that port to Brazil; for three of which failures the Company furnish explanations. The contract allows 28 days for the performance of each outward trip from New-York to Rio Janerio, and 25 days for each inward trip from Rio to New-York, including stoppages each way at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The average time occupied on the outward trips already made was about 29 days, and on the inward about 27 days. Seven outward and six inward trips have been made within schedule time and the time occupied in five outward and six inward trips has exceeded that allowed by the schedule.

Your correspondent was mistaken yesterday, in his report of the scenes in the House, in stating that Mr, Washburne, while discussing the establishment of the Bridge at New-Albany, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa as a Postal Route, charged Mr. Alley and the mem bers of the Post-Office Committee with corruption He merely charged a couple of the members of the House, neither of whom is a member of the Committee, with being stockholders in the railway cross ing the bridge. The Senate, in the Executive Session, confirmed

the following neminations: H. E. Peck of Olio, for merly Commissioner and Consul-General, to be Mine ister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Hayti; Wickam Hoffman of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris; Albert G. Lawrence of Rhode Island, to be Minister Resident at Costa Rica; Lient Commander Richard L. Law, to be Commander in the Navy on the active list.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-Second Session. BT TREESPRAPH TO THE TREBUNE. SENATE......WASHINGTON, Jun. 11, 1867.

SENATE......Washington, Jan. 11, 1867.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented the petition of loyal citizens of Arkansas for the overthrow of the present State Government and its reorganization by Congress. Also asking Congress to declare that ratification by 26 States is sufficient for a Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Several remonstrances against the renewal of letters patent to Stephen R. Parkhurst, for improvements in woolen manufactures, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Committee on Patents.

Mr. WADE (Rep., O.) from the Committee on Territorist reported back favorably the bill to provide for a Surveyor and Land Officer for the Territory of Idaho.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.), said if he had been present vesterday he would have voted for the bill regulating the elective franchise in the Territories; also for the bill to fix the time for the meeting of Congress.

the time for the meeting of Congress.

THE THREEENTH AMENDMENT.

The House bill to enforce the 13th amendment to the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The House bill to provide a site for the New-York Post-Office was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and

Post-roids.

DISTRICT OF COLUMN.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.), offered a resolution to structing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the levelty and expediency of a certain ordinance now pending in the City Council of Washington Conceding the use of certain streets to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad until the year 1919.

Adopted.

THE WEECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce reported a joint resolution directing the Scotlary of War to cause the removal of the wreek of the steamship Scotland from Sandy Hook. (The sum of 3100, 600 is appropriated for the purpose, and the work is to be done under contract to the lowest bidder, after sealed proposals are invited in the New-York and Philadelphia.

Mr. CRAVEN (Rep., N. H.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing Pension Agenta.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment that the term of office of all Pension Agents shall expire when their successors shall be duly appointed.

Disagreed to, Yeas 6, Nays 23.

when their successors shall be duly appointed.

Disagreed to, Yeas 6, Nays 23.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment that all other agents or officers appointed by the President of by the head of any Department, whose salary or company sation derived from fees or otherwise exceeds \$1,000 amountly, shall be appointed by the President, by and wild the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of files of all such officers appointed since the first day of this net. Provided, that this is not applicable to berks of the Departments.

of this het. Provided, that this is not applicable that Departments.

TENUEE OF OFFICE.

Pending the consideration of the above the morning hour expired, and the bill to regulate the tenure of office was called up.

The sending question was upon the amendment of Management of Management (Sept. Mach), requiring the person appointed.

as called up.

The sending question was upon the amendment of any loward (Rep., Mich.) requiring the person appointed adar the second section of the act to give bond and take ac eath of office. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered as an amendment several additional sections prescribing punishment for appointing to en accepting any office after the rejection by the Senate for said office. If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the action of the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the action of the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the action of the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the action of the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the action of the provisions of the action of the provisions of the action of the provisions of the action of the provision of the action of the provision of the action of the provision of the action of the act thary to the provisions of this Act, accept any appending the to any office, he shall be desemed guilty of a high mistemeator and upon conviction be pushfield by finnot exceeding \$16,000, or imprisonment for five years, or both. Every removal or appointment made, held or exactly the contrary to the provisions of this Act, and the imaging or signing of commissions for such appointments is declared a high misdemeanor, and punished by fine of \$10,000, or five years imprisonment, or both. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of each session of Congress, a full list of all persons who shall have been nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate and a like list of all officers nominated and not confirmed, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish a copy of the list to each auditor and disbursing officer.

Mr. HOWARD contended that there should be some minimum punishment fixed by the statute, as according to the amendment of Mr. Edmunds the Court might fix a mere nominal punishment, or none at all.

The amenument of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to. Year, 23; Nays, 8.

The amendates as Nays, S.

preserrers.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to amend the list section of the act entitled "An act to amend the sorteral acts hereofore passed to provide for the curolling and calling out of the National forces," &c., approved and calling out of the National forces," &c., approved and calling out of the National forces, "&c., approved and calling out of the National pending in any Court of the National Province of the National Province and Province of the National Province of the N cral acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces," &c., approposition and calling out of the National forces," &c., approposition and the National forces," &c., approposition of the States, whether commenced before or after the passage of this act, against any Federal or State officer, or any person acting as such, for or on account of having denied or questioned the franchise of any person described in such section. The 21st section provides that all deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall fail to return to the service within 60 days after the proclamation of the President, referred to in the bill, should forfeit the right of citizenship, and be forever incapable of holding office under the United States; and also that all persons who may hereafter describe the military or naval service, or who, being enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to avoid any draft, shall be liable to the same penalties, and the same shall be made to appead from inspection of the record of such action, or by the affidavit of any party to said action, it shall be the right of such party, and the duty of said State or Federal Court, on motion, to have such action, certified from such Court to the District Court of the United States for the district in which such action is pending, which said Federal Court shall thereafter have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, and which action when se certified shall be decisted and tried as other cases in said Court. Referred to the Committee on the Judiclary.

Mr. WADE (Rep., O) introduced a bill providing for the

the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WADE (Rep., O.) introduced a bill providing for the organization, &c., of the courts of the Territory of Montana, and the legalizing of the third and fourth sessions of the Territorial Legalizature, and the fixing of the salarice of the said restriction of Legalizature, and the fixing of the salarice of the said restriction. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

of the said Territory. It was referred to the Commission Territories.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced the following resultion, which was surreed to:

Resolved, That, the Committee on Naval Affiles has instructed to impute into the expediency of temporarily closing the Navy-Yerd at Naviolit, by inpline, and placing it, for the protection of public property, in charge at the Commandant of the Marine Gorps.

RECESS.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

me et on Monday next.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Consideration of the bill to regulate the tenure of office

Consideration of the bill to regulate the tendre of contexts was resumed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE (I. Dem., West Va.) offered an amendment that all civil officers shall be appointed for four years, unless a different tenure is prescribed by the Constitution or by law, and in any case until a successes shall be duly appointed and qualified. Bisageed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out that part of the third section which provides that if no appointment by and with, the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to fill a vacancy, such office shall remain in abordance until an appointment shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the emendment in a brief speech.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amenament has speech.
Mr. HENDRICKS said his amendment was intended to cover cases in which vacancies occurred immediately before the adjournment, and when there was not time to send an appointment to the Senate. A foreign minister might die during the session of Congress, and the President might not hear of it until after the adjournment Under the provision which he proposed to strike out, the position would have to remain vacant until the meeting of Congress.

position would have to remain vacant under the of Construess.

Mr. HOWARD said that under the Constitution, a recancy that the President could fill up, must happen during the recess of the Senate. He repudiated entirely, he said, the dectrine under which the present Executive acted; that it made no difference at what time a vacancy occurred. Such a doctrine led to the entire ignoring of the Senate, as a part of the appointing power.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) spoke against the construction given to the Constitution by Mr. Howard in this respect, and alluded to certain contingencies that might arise under and by which important offices might be left vacant.

vacant.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House Tariff bill.

which was ordered to be-printed, with 1,000 extra copies.

On motion of Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) 250 copies of the Bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

TENUES OF OFFICE.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor on the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. EDMUNDS repudiated the cherge made on the